

Leadership

The North Carolina Interpreter and Transliterator Licensing Board leadership consists of nine members. Members are appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the House or Senate Pro Tem of the Senate. (Chapter 90D-5 (1-9) of the North Carolina General Statutes) Each serves a term of either 2 years or 3 years and may be reappointed at the end of that term. Board members can serve no more than 2 consecutive terms. The Board members represent consumers and providers including the following:

- North Carolina Association of the Deaf (NCAD)
- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
- Interpreter Training Program
- North Carolina Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf (NCRID)
- Hearing Loss Association (HLA-NC) (formerly Self Help for the Hard of Hearing)
- Public Member
- Educational Interpreter
- Deaf -Blind Services
- Cued Language or Oral Transliterator

NCITLB
P.O. Box 1639
Garner, NC 27529
www.ncitlb.org



NORTH CAROLINA INTERPRETER AND TRANSLITERATOR LICENSING BOARD

First Class

NCITLB

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***NORTH CAROLINA
INTERPRETER/TRANSLITERATOR
LICENSURE LAW***

N.C. GENERAL STATUTE 90D

**signed into law October 31, 2002 by
Governor Michael F. Easley**

Purpose of the Law

The purpose of this law is to ensure minimum standards of competency and to provide the public with safe and accurate sign language interpreting, cued speech transliterating and oral interpreting services.

***Definition of a
Licensed Interpreter***

The term “Licensed Interpreter” is a person who holds an interpreting license issued by the North Carolina Interpreter/Transliterator Licensure Board as set forth in Chapter 90D-7 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

***Reasons to hire a
Licensed Interpreter***

- Comply with the North Carolina Licensure Law
- Ensure effective communication between all parties
- Reduce liability and the possibility for legal actions/disputes
- Maintain confidentiality
- Reduce misunderstanding in communication exchanges
- Ensure impartiality
- Provide accurate information

Verification of Licensure

An agency may request verification that an interpreter holds a North Carolina license. It is the interpreter’s responsibility to provide licensure verification in one of the following ways:

1. Furnishing their current licensure card or a copy of their card
2. Furnishing the letter (or a copy) issued by the NCITLB stating your licensure status.

To Whom Does the Law Apply?

Any person who receives a fee or other consideration for sign language, cued language, or transliterating services must be licensed under Chapter 90D-4 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

Website Resources

**www.ncitlb.org
<http://dsdhh.dhhs.state.nc.us>
www.usdoj.gov/crt.ada**

**Hiring licensed interpreters is the
responsibility of the service provider.**

Provisions of this law do not apply to:

Persons providing interpreting or transliterating services in religious proceedings, educational settings, or in emergency situations where the deaf or hard of hearing person is in danger of death or irreparable harm. An unlicensed interpreter or transliterator can provide services only until a licensed interpreter or transliterator can be obtained.